NOTE VIII.

EIGHT NEW ASIATIC SPECIES OF THE COLEOPTEROUS GENUS HELOTA

DESCRIBED BY

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Helota Fruhstorferi, n. sp. ♂.

According to my »Synopsis" of the described species of the genus *Helota* [1]), this species is allied to *Helota Vandepolli* Rits. [2]), from Borneo. It is however larger and proportionately broader than that species, and at once recognizable by the pale colour of the antennae and the more strongly raised interstices between the lines of punctures on the elytra.

Length 13 mm. — Shining; rather narrow and elongate; upper surface golden bronze; the antennae pale testaceous; the four convex yellow elytral spots are small, surrounded with bluish black and situated between the 3rd and 6th striae. The colour of the undersurface is reddish testaceous, with the exception of the head (without the throat), the lateral portions and the front margin of the prosternum and the elytral epipleurae, which parts are of a brassy green or bronze colour; the legs are reddish testaceous, with the apex of the femora, the base and apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi (with the exception of the basal half of the claw-

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1) Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. XIII (1891), p. 223.

2) Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. XIII (1891), p. 197.

joint) black or dark pitchy, whereas an infuscate stripe is present along the upperside of the anterior femora.

Head strongly produced in front of the eyes, with a raised streak along the middle, deeply punctured, the punctures in the raised middle portion large and remote, near the eyes they are smaller and placed closer together, in front they are very small.

Prothorax subtransverse, widest at the base, narrowing in slightly curved lines to the front; the sides are irregularly crenulate, the front angles produced; the base is deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe subtruncate and with a punctiform impression; the disk strongly and regularly closely punctured, with the usual nearly impunctate raised patches, viz. a mesial forked one extending from the base on to the anterior margin, an elongate slightly oblique basal one on each side of the former, and a smaller one in front of the oblique basal patches. The scutellum is subquadrate and transverse. — The brassy green lateral portions of the prosternum are smooth and show a few large punctures along the inner edge; on the middle of the metasternum, on both sides of the mesial line, a very minute punctuation is present, which bears an exceedingly fine, almost imperceptible pubescence; at the sides of the metasternum a group of very distinct punctures may be observed.

Elytra subparallel, almost inconspicuously narrowing in faintly convex lines, broadly and almost conjointly rounded at the apex where they are dehiscent and show a trace of a sutural spine; behind the posterior yellow spot the outer margin of the left elytron shows three very distinct angular notches, that of the right elytron two similar ones; each elytron with ten regular punctured striae of which the 4th and 5th are interrupted by the yellow convex spots and are not continued behind the posterior ones; the punctures in the striae become larger towards the sides; the interstices between the 1st and 5th striae are slightly convex, those between the 1st and 2nd and between the 2nd and

3rd striae become slightly costiform posteriorly and extend down to the hind margin of the elytra; the interstices between the 6th and 10th striae are narrower and costiform and alternately more strongly raised as well as extending farther backward; the shoulders and the bronze green elytral epipleurae are impunctate.

Abdomen smooth, with a few minute hair-bearing punctures along the middle; the apical ventral segment is transverse, faintly impressed along the middle, truncate posteriorly, the lateral angles of the truncation broadly rounded.

Anterior tibiae on the inside slightly swollen near the base, thence strongly and regularly curved, the upper margin of the curvation terminating in a flattened short black prolongation which is angularly notched just before the obliquely truncated tip; at the apex of the tibia, just above this prolongation, a black tubercle is present; the lower margin of the curvation is black on its apical two thirds. Posterior tibiae straight, as long as the femora of the same pair of legs.

Hab. Tonkin: Than-Moi (H. Fruhstorfer). — The described male-specimen belongs to the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Helota tonkinensis, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Very closely allied to and strongly resembling *Helota sinensis* Oll. 1), from Shantung (North China), but differing by the less strongly convex lateral margins of the prothorax which makes the thorax narrower, by the more coarsely and more densely punctured raised patches on the pronotum, by the much more acutely prolonged apices of the elytra in the female, etc.

Length 8,5—9 mm. — Above rugose in consequence of a very dense punctuation, provided on the elytra with glossy black warts or tubercles of different size and shape

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1) Cistula Entomologica, Vol. III, p. 54; pl. III, fig. 3.

(mostly longitudinal) and arranged in four longitudinal rows. The colour of the upper surface is dark bronze, here and there with coppery red tinges; the two basal joints and the club of the antennae ferruginous, with the apex of the joints infuscate, the remaining joints dark pitchy; two pairs of small convex yellow spots on the elytra, the anterior pair circular, the posterior pair longitudinal ovate. — Under surface and elytral epipleurae dark bronze, the abdomen rufous brown; of the legs the coxae, the apex of the femora, the base and apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi are dark bronze or pitchy, the rest rufous brown; the knees have a coppery red hue.

The head is considerably produced in front of the eyes, coarsely and densely punctured, the punctures on the narrowed front portion much finer; on the disk between the eyes two slightly raised longitudinal streaks which are somewhat divergent towards the front margin.

The prothorax broader at the base than long, slightly narrowing in faintly convex lines towards the front, the anterior angles protruding; the lateral margins very distinctly crenulate, each of them with 12—14 crenulations; the base bisinuate with the lateral angles acute, the median lobe truncate. The upper surface rugose in consequence of the coarse and very dense punctuation and provided with the usual elevations which are densely and very coarsely punctured. The scutellum is small, strongly transverse and impunctate.

Elytra elongate ovate, the apices conjointly rounded in the ♂, prolonged and acutely pointed in the ♀, slightly dehiscent at the suture; the lateral margins minutely and irregularly serrulate, more distinctly so towards the end in the ♂; the upper surface of each elytron provided, besides with the two convex yellow spots, with four rows of elongate glossy tubercles: the first of these rows is continued down to the extreme apex, the second row contains the yellow spots, the tubercles of the 3rd and 4th row are narrower, and the 4th row touches the apical margin; the two innermost striae of punctures only are regular, on the rest of the elytra the punctuation is irregular.

Underside: the triangular middle portion of the head sparingly covered with fine though distinct punctures, the sides densely punctured, the throat impunctate; the middle portion of the prosternum in front of the anterior coxae sparingly and finely punctured; on the lateral portions the punctures are very distinct; the intercoxal part of the pro- and mesosternum is sparingly punctured and indistinctly wrinkled which makes its surface uneven, the lateral margins are sharply raised; the metasternum is impunctate in the middle, distinctly punctate at the sides, an impressed line runs along the middle; the abdomen is extremely finely punctured; the apical segment is broadly rounded and, in the ♂, provided at the end with a semi-ovate spot of an extremely fine but dense punctuation intermixed with some larger punctures and covered with a short whitish pubescence; the pubescent spot does not reach the extreme base of the segment. The legs are finely and sparingly punctate, more strongly however on the apex of the femora.

♂. Anterior tibiae irregularly curved, constricted on the outer margin a little before the apex; inner margin slightly dilated towards the apex, the dilatation suddenly ending at some distance from the apex thus forming a small acute tooth; intermediate tibiae slightly curved, constricted on the outer margin a little before the apex; posterior tibiae longer than in the ♀, slightly waved, the apex provided on the inside with a tuft of long hairs.

♀. Anterior tibiae faintly curved, intermediate and posterior tibiae straight.

Hab. Upper Tonkin: N. E. from Bao-Lac (Dr. Battarel). — One ♂ and two ♀♀ communicated by Mr. René Oberthür. One of the females is now in the collection of the Leyden Museum.

Helota elongata, n. sp. ♀.

This new species is allied to *H. curvipes* Oberth., *Des-*

godinsi Rits. and *pustulata* Rits. but easily recognizable from these species by its narrow and elongate shape.

Length $9^1/_2$ mm. — Subshining; above dark coppery bronze, the scutellum metallic green; the antennae dark rufous, the first and second joint metallic green, the apical joint infuscate; the anterior angles of the pronotum fulvous; the elytra provided with four small convex yellow spots, the anterior pair placed between the 4th and 6th, the posterior pair between the 3rd and 6th striae. The colour of the under surface is reddish testaceous, with the exception of the head (without the throat) and the elytral epipleurae which are brassy; the outer margin of the apical segments of the abdomen is pitchy; the legs are reddish testaceous, with the apex of the femora and the entire tibiae metallic green; the tarsi are pitchy black, the claw-joint metallic green.

The head is broad, not strongly produced in front of the eyes, remotely punctured on the slightly raised middle portion, more finely and densely nearer to the eyes, very finely on the narrowed front portion which is very broadly truncate anteriorly.

Prothorax transverse, slightly narrowing in nearly straight lines from the base as far as two thirds of its length, more strongly narrowed in the apical third; the lateral margins finely serrulate anteriorly, the front margin slightly curved backwards which makes the anterior angles somewhat prominent; the base bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe rounded and with a punctiform impression. The pronotum with an impunctate streak in front of the scutellum which streak does not reach the anterior margin, the anterior third being finely and sparsely punctured; at both sides of the impunctate streak the pronotum is not very densely covered with punctures which become larger towards the sides. The scutellum is strongly transverse, broadly rounded posteriorly, glossy and impunctate.

The elytra parallel, narrowed at the end in slightly concave lines and, as the elytra are dehiscent at the suture, the apices are rather narrowly pointed; the sutural margins end in a very minute tooth. Each elytron has ten regular striae of punctures which become larger and deeper towards the lateral margins; the interstices become costate on the apical portion, especially the 3rd and 9th which touch the apical margin.

The under surface of the head has in the middle portion some large and deep punctures; similar punctures are present on the lateral portions of the prosternum, on the middle portion the punctures are less numerous and fine; some very distinct punctures are present in the anterior lateral corners of the metasternum; the elytral epipleurae are sparsely, the abdomen rather densely but very finely punctured; a few larger punctures are present at the sides and on the apical segment. The apical ventral segment is broadly truncate at the end, the truncation preceded by a short declivous space which is as broad as the truncation and limited anteriorly by a regularly curved line. The metallic apical portion of the femora is finely, the tibiae are more strongly punctured; the anterior tibiae are slightly curved, the intermediate and posterior ones straight.

Hab. Tonkin: Montes Mauson, 2—3000′ (H. Fruhstorfer). — The described ♀ is in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Helota Renati, n. sp. ♀.

Allied to *Helota curvipes* Oberth., *Desgodinsi* Rits. and *pustulata* Rits., but larger and at once distinguished from these species by the coarse punctuation of the elytra outwards from the yellow spots. Moreover: its ♀ has the apices of the elytra conjointly rounded, whereas they are pointed in the female sex of the three allied species.

Length $11^1/_2$ mm. — Subshining; above dark bronze with bright coppery red tinges; the scutellum metallic green; the antennae rufous, the club infuscate; the anterior angles of the pronotum fulvous; the elytra provided with four small convex yellow spots, the anterior pair placed between the 4th and 6th, the posterior pair between the 3rd and 6th striae. — Underneath reddish testaceous, with the exception of the head (without the throat) and the elytral epipleurae which are brassy; the legs are reddish testaceous, with the apex of the femora and the entire tibiae metallic green; the tarsi are pitchy black.

The head is broad, not strongly produced in front of the eyes, rather remotely punctured on the slightly raised middle portion, more densely nearer to the eyes, very finely on the narrowed front portion.

Prothorax transverse, slightly narrowing in faintly curved lines towards the front margin which is curved backwards making the lateral angles distinctly prominent; the lateral margins finely serrulate anteriorly; the base bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe rounded and with a punctiform impression. The basal half of the pronotum with an impunctate streak in front of the scutellum; the punctures on the pronotum become gradually larger and more densely set towards the sides. The scutellum is strongly transverse and impunctate.

The elytra are subparallel, the lateral margins slightly and regularly curved, the apices conjointly rounded. Each elytron has ten striae of punctures; the punctures of the 7th and following striae are large and deep, very close together and often confluent; moreover the interstices outwards from the 5th stria are provided with a more or less irregular row of large punctures, which gives this portion of the elytra a dull appearence; the 1st to 5th interstices bear an exceedingly fine punctuation; the interstices become costate on the apical portion of the elytra.

The brassy coloured part of the undersurface of the head is rather remotely covered with large punctures; the punctures on the lateral portions of the prosternum are small, those on the sides of the middle portion large; the elytral epipleurae are distinctly punctured; the abdomen is impunctate, the apical segment, which is truncate at the tip, shows however a few large punctures on both sides of the truncation.

The apical portion of the femora is finely, the tibiae are strongly punctured; the anterior tibiae are slightly curved, the intermediate and posterior ones straight.

Hab. China: Kouy-Tchéou (J. B. Chaffanjon). — The described female specimen belongs to the collection of Mr. René Oberthür, to whom this species is dedicated.

Helota intermedia, n. sp. ♀.

Allied to *H. curvipes* Oberth. but at once distinguished from it and its nearest allies, not only by its smaller size, but also by the want of the fulvous anterior angles to the pronotum, this being of a bronze colour all over.

Length 8 mm. — Subshining; above dark bronze, here and there with coppery tinges, the scutellum shining green; the antennae dark brown-red, the two basal joints tinted with green, the club dark pitchy; the pronotum bronze coloured all over, without fulvous anterior angles; the elytra provided with four small yellow convex spots surrounded with bluish black, the anterior pair placed between the 4th and 6th, the posterior pair between the 3rd and 6th striae. The colour of the underside is reddish testaceous, with the exception of the head (the throat is pitchy with a testaceous spot in the middle), the front margin and a narrow streak along the lateral margins of the prosternum, as well as the elytral epipleurae which is all of a bronze colour; the margin of the truncation of the apical ventral segment is pitchy; the legs are reddish testaceous with the apex of the femora and the entire tibiae and tarsi metallic green.

The head is broad, not strongly produced in front of the eyes, and rather remotely covered with large deep punctures on the raised middle portion; towards the eyes the punctures are closer together and on the narrowed front portion they are very small.

Prothorax distinctly transverse, slightly narrowing in straight lines from the base as far as two thirds of its length, more strongly narrowed in the apical third; the front margin slightly curved backward, the lateral angles acutangular and slightly prominent; the base bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe subtruncate. The upper surface covered with strong punctures which are very closely set on the sides; in front of the scutellum an impunctate streak is present reaching as far as the middle of the pronotum; on both sides of the median lobe a faint impression may be observed. The scutellum is strongly transverse, glossy and impunctate.

Elytra subparallel, slightly narrowing towards the end, the outer margin faintly concave before the apices which are narrowly and separately rounded, slightly dehiscent at the suture; the sutural margin ends in a very minute tooth and between this tooth and the extreme apex of the elytra two similar teeth are present; moreover the outer margin of the apical third of the elytra is indistinctly and irregularly serrulate. Each elytron has ten regular striae of punctures which become larger and deeper towards the lateral margin; the interstices, which are extremely finely punctured, become costate on the apical portion, especially the 3rd and 9th which extend down to the apical margin.

The under surface of the head shows in the middle some large punctures, at the sides it is more densely punctured, the throat is impunctate; the prosternum is covered all over with rather fine but very distinct punctures which are not densely set; the metasternum is impunctate in the middle, finely punctured at the sides; the elytral epipleurae are covered with indistinct punctures. The abdomen is extremely finely punctured, the punctures closer together along the sides; the last ventral segment is truncate posteriorly and provided with some larger punctures. The metallic portion of the femora and the tibiae are distinctly punctured; the anterior tibiae are slightly curved, the intermediate and posterior ones straight.

Hab. British Bhotan: Maria Basti (L. Durel). — The described ♀ is in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Helota Durelii, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

Very closely allied to *Helota rotundata* Rits.[1]) from Burma, and agreeing with it in the position of the yellow elytral spots, these being likewise placed between the same striae, viz. between the 3rd and 6th, but differing by the denser punctuation on the pronotum, by the smaller punctures in the striae on the elytra and by the more broadly (almost conjointly) rounded apices of the elytra in the ♀.

Length 7—10 mm. — Subshining; above dark bronze with coppery and metallic green tinges; the antennae reddish testaceous, the club infuscate, the basal joint with a metallic green spot at the tip; the anterior angles of the pronotum fulvous which colour is more or less continued along the lateral margins[2]); the scutellum metallic green; the elytra provided with two pairs of yellow spots, situated between the 3rd and 6th striae and surrounded with bluish black or purple. — The colour of the undersurface is reddish testaceous, with the exception of the head (without the throat) and the elytral epipleurae which are of a bronze colour; the legs are reddish testaceous, the tip of the femora metallic green, the basal half and the apex of the tibiae as well as the tarsi pitchy.

The head strongly but rather remotely punctured on the raised middle portion, more closely and more finely between the raised portion and the eyes, very finely on the narrowed front portion.

The prothorax transverse, narrowed towards the front in slightly curved lines, the anterior angles but very slightly prominent, subangular; the lateral margins minutely crenulate; the base bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the

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1) See my „Synopsis" in Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. XIII (1891), p. 227.

2) The extension of the fulvous colour along the lateral margins seems to be very variable: in some of the specimens before me the anterior angles only are fulvous, whereas in other individuals the fulvous colour reaches the basal margin of the prothorax.

median lobe rounded. The upper surface densely punctured, the punctures on the middle of the anterior half finer and wider apart, absent on a streak in front of the scutellum and on a triangular oblique basal spot between the median lobe and the lateral margins. The scutellum strongly transverse, broadly rounded behind and impunctate.

Elytra subparallel, but very slightly narrowing in straight lines towards the apices where they are very broadly and conjointly rounded in the ♂, more narrowly rounded in the ♀. Each elytron provided with ten regular striae of punctures which are smaller than in the allied *Helota rotundata*; the interstices are sparsely and extremely finely punctured and become costate on the apical portion, especially the 3rd and 9th.

The underside of the head is strongly punctured, the middle of the throat, however, impunctate; the sides of the prosternum are covered with rather large punctures, those on the sides of the metasternum are much finer; the middle of the sterna is nearly impunctate; the abdomen is apparently impunctate along the middle, sparsely punctured on the sides and on the apical segment; the metallic coloured tip of the femora and the tibiae are sparsely punctured.

♂. The anterior tibiae are strongly curved in the apical half; their inner margin, which is angularly widened out at the tip, forms a deep and regularly rounded curvation, occupying the entire apical half of the tibia; the intermediate and posterior tibiae are faintly waved and provided on the inside, a little before the apex, with a very minute angular black tooth; the apical ventral segment is subtruncate at the tip and very faintly notched on both sides of the truncation.

♀. The anterior tibiae faintly curved, the intermediate and posterior ones faintly waved but without the small subapical black tooth on the inside; the last ventral segment broadly rounded behind.

Hab. British Bhotan (L. Durel). — Specimens of both sexes are in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür and in that of the Leyden Museum.

Helota Moutonii, n. sp. ♂.

Allied to *Helota rotundata* Rits. [1]) and *Helota attenuata* Rits. but at once distinguished from these species by the different position of the yellow elytral spots, these being placed in the new species between the 4th and 6th striae (the anterior pair) and between the 3rd and 6th striae (the posterior pair), whereas both pairs of spots are placed between the 3rd and 6th striae in the two quoted species. Moreover the yellow elytral spots are decidedly smaller in the new species than in the two others.

Length 9 mm. — Subshining; above dark bronze with coppery tinges especially on the head and pronotum; the antennae dark brown-red; the anterior angles of the pronotum fulvous, which colour is indistinctly continued along the lateral margins; the scutellum bright metallic green. The elytra provided with two pairs of very small convex yellow spots, the anterior pair situated between the 4th and 6th, the posterior pair between the 3rd and 6th striae. The colour of the underside is reddish testaceous with the exception of the head (without the throat) and the elytral epipleurae which are bronze coloured; the coxae and the femora are reddish testaceous, the tip of the latter metallic green; the tibiae are rufous, metallic green at the base; the tarsi are rufous, darker towards the end.

Head densely and finely punctured, on the slightly raised middle portion the punctures are however larger and wider apart.

Prothorax transverse, slightly narrowed towards the frontmargin which is faintly curved backwards, the anterior angles somewhat produced; the lateral margins finely crenulate; the base bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the median lobe rounded and with a punctiform impression. The upper surface covered with punctures which are larger and closer together on the sides and at the base, leaving free a longi-

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1) See my „Synopsis" in Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. XIII (1891), p. 227.

tudinal streak on the basal half in front of the scutellum and a basal patch between the median lobe and the lateral angles. The scutellum is strongly transverse, glossy and impunctate.

The elytra are distinctly narrowing towards the apices which are broadly and almost conjointly rounded and provided near the suture with two exceedingly minute teeth. Each elytron has ten regular striae of punctures which become larger towards the sides, those of the 7th and following striae are transverse which makes the interstices between them very narrow; the 1st to 6th interstices are covered with an extremely fine punctuation, the 6th has moreover some large punctures.

The underside of the head bears large punctures in the middle, on the lateral portions the punctures are smaller and closer together, the throat is impunctate. The sterna are rather densely covered with large punctures, on the middle however they are fine and wide apart. The abdomen is very finely punctured; the last ventral segment is broadly truncate in a straight line at the end, and the truncation is preceded by a semicircular shallow impression which is extremely finely and densely punctured and pubescent. The apical half of the femora and the entire tibiae are strongly punctured.

The anterior tibiae are strongly curved just beyond the middle and show at the inner margin of the apical half a regularly rounded curvation; the intermediate and posterior tibiae are faintly waved.

Hab. China: Léou-fang (Mouton). — The described male-specimen is in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Helota indicator, n. sp. ♂.

Very closely allied to *Helota Bretaudeaui* Rits. [1]), from Kurseong (Darjeeling), but differing from that species by the otherwise shaped tooth near the apex of the anterior tibiae in the male, this tooth being elongate triangular in *Bretaudeaui*, parallel-sided in the new species.

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[1]) Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. XVI (1894), p. 116.

Length 8 mm. — Narrow and elongate, somewhat broader than *Bretaudeaui*; shining, above bronze green, here and there with coppery tinges; the antennae pale testaceous, the apical joint infuscate; each elytron provided with two round flavous spots which are surrounded with purplish and situated between the same striae, viz. between the 3rd and 7th; the anterior spot is larger than the posterior one. — Underneath the head (except the middle of the throat), the lateral portions of the prosternum and the elytral epipleurae are metallic green, the rest testaceous; the legs are testaceous, with the apex of the femora and the basal portion of the tibiae bright metallic green; the tarsi are dark brown, with the exception of the basal half of the clawjoint which is pale testaceous.

Head deeply and closely, almost rugosely punctured, the punctures in the middle portion larger and somewhat wider apart.

Prothorax slightly narrowing towards the front margin which is straight, the front angles broadly rounded, not at all produced, the base deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute and slightly diverging; the upper surface is strongly and rather irregularly punctured; the punctures are small on the anterior portion and become gradually larger towards the base, at the sides they are more closely set; in front of the scutellum a smooth space is present and another narrow and oblique one between the middle and the sides, likewise at the base. The scutellum is broadly rounded behind and impunctate.

The elytra are slightly narrowing in straight lines towards the apices, which are truncate between the 3rd interstice and the suture; each elytron is provided with ten regular striae of punctures which become larger towards the sides; the interstices become more or less costate towards the end, especially the 3rd and 9th.

The undersurface is very shining; the head (except the middle of the throat) strongly punctured; the punctures on the metallic lateral portions of the prosternum large and deep, on the sides of the metasternum a few fine but distinct punctures are present; the elytral epipleurae are impunctate.

The anterior tibiae (in the male) slightly curved on the outside, on the inside they have a deep rounded notch about the middle; this notch is followed by a flattened, straight, parallel-sided tooth with rounded tip; this tooth is obliquely directed forward and inward; between this tooth and the apex the tibia is widened out which makes the front side of the tooth shorter than the posterior one; the longer (posterior) margin and the tip of the tooth are dark pitchy, the latter as well as the margin of the enlarged apical portion of the tibia is fringed with colourless hairs; the short basal joints of the anterior tarsi are slightly enlarged and densely fringed beneath with long pale coloured hairs; the middle and hind tibiae are faintly constricted on the outer margin at some distance from the apex; the hind tibiae are moreover provided, on the inner edge a little before the apex, with a very minute angular tooth which is preceded by a black line originating from the middle of the length of the tibiae; the space between this minute tooth and the apex is finely pubescent; the tarsi are as long as the tibiae.

Hab. Tenasserim: Tandong, 4000′ (H. Fruhstorfer). — The described male specimen belongs to the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Leyden Museum, January 1905.